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eases of the skin, 2; congenital debility, 4; senile debility, 3; violence, 2; suicide, 1; and disease badly defined, 1.

Natives, 181; foreigners, 69; nationality unknown, 3.

By localities: In homes, houses, etc., 158; in civil hospitals, 27; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 58; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in unknown places, 4.

Daily death rate, 36.14; rate for preceding week, 42.42; rate for corresponding week 1904, 44; coefficient per each 1,000 of the population, 14.57; highest range of the thermometer during the week, 24.9° C.; lowest, 18.7° C.; average for the week, 21.88° C.

Total rainfall for the week, 42.82 mm.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 1, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 8; prevailing disease, yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 26	Anselm	41	0	12	0
28	Spero	18	0	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows:

Month of May, 1905: Number of immigrants inspected, 415; number passed, 408; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious diseases, 4.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows:

Month of May, 1905: Number of immigrants inspected, 120; number passed, 106; number rejected, 14; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 9.

CHINA.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Diphtheria, enteric fever, and tuberculosis—Smallpox on ship Arthur Sewall—Vaccination.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, May 5 and 9, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 1905, 1 supplemental bill of health was issued, and 1 vessel and 46 crew were inspected. Two cases of illness were investigated, neither of which proved to be of quarantin-

able nature. Manifests were viséed for 2,783 pieces of freight, and 20 pieces (human hair for shipment by steamship *Mongolia*) were disinfected with formalin.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week among foreigners 1 new case of enteric fever, and among natives 10 deaths from diphtheria and 23 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 4 foreigners and 118 natives.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, 1 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 3 vessels, 358 crew, 41 cabin, and 416 steerage passengers with 62 pieces of baggage. Three emigrants for San Francisco by steamship *Mongolia* were inspected and passed. One case of smallpox was detected at final inspection on board the ship *Arthur Sewall*, bound to Honolulu. The vessel was detained, the case removed to the isolation hospital immediately (it was in the early papular stage), and all living quarters forward, including forecabin and midship house, together with all effects of the crew, were exposed to 5 per cent sulphur gas for eighteen hours, after which the men were bathed, the clothing they were wearing was dipped in 1 to 800 bichloride solution, and the houses were washed out with same solution. Twenty-four hours' sulphur fumigation was not insisted upon, in order that the ship might catch the tide and not be delayed for another twenty-four hours.

This vessel had another very mild case of smallpox develop in the person of an unvaccinated white sailor on the 9th ultimo, which case was immediately removed, and the living quarters and all effects of the crew were fumigated with 5 per cent sulphur gas for 24 hours, the men bathed and houses washed down with 1 to 800 bichloride solution, and the crew vaccinated.

The second case was in the person of a negro sailor who joined the ship on April 18, was vaccinated on the 20th, and presented on the 26th 3 most typical vaccine sores. On the 29th he complained of some nausea, pain, fever, chilliness, etc., in the evening, and at the inspection at 11 o'clock the next morning he was found to be in the papular stage of smallpox. He is now confined in the isolation hospital with a most severe attack of confluent smallpox.

This case is interesting, first, because the patient claims to have previously nursed smallpox without contracting it, although he was never vaccinated before; second, on account of the very short duration of the premonitory symptoms; and third, that notwithstanding the fact that he was successfully vaccinated nine full days before the first manifestation of the disease, the attack has not been modified, apparently, in the least degree.

The disease was in all probability contracted ashore, as the man was hardly on board long enough to contract it there, even if there had been a flaw in the disinfection, which I am sure there was not, as it was all done under my personal supervision.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week among foreigners 1 new case of enteric fever, and among natives 6 deaths from diphtheria and 19 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 1 foreigner and 117 natives.

It will be observed that smallpox does not figure in the report, although I personally reported the case above referred to, and in addition it is confined in the municipal isolation hospital.

I have made it a rule to advise masters sailing direct to any United States port or Manila to have their personnel vaccinated without regard to smallpox being reported officially, and to especially impress this upon them during the fall, winter, and spring, when the disease is most likely to prevail. I also make this suggestion to steerage passengers leaving here by the mail boats for San Francisco. There are, however, some masters and passengers who decline to accept the suggestion, and, of course, in such cases the matter has to be left to the quarantine officer at destination, in accordance with Bureau letter dated April 22, 1903. Each individual vaccinated is invariably furnished with a certificate to that effect.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports during the week.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Case of adenitis on steamship Seneca.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, June 6, as follows:

Week ended June 3, 1905: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 28; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,169; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,357; certificates of vaccination issued for Colon, 18.

The American steamship *Seneca* had the second cook ill with adenitis of right groin.

The American steamship *Roanoke* left this port May 31, 1905, bound for Key West, without having the bill of health signed by the medical officer.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported in the city or island during the week.

Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

During the month of May, 1905, certificates of vaccination were issued to 9 persons leaving this port for Ancon, Canal Zone.

Report from Nuevitas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell reports, June 4, as follows:

During the week ended June 3, 1905, bills of health were issued to the British steamship *Pocklington*, bound for Galveston, Tex., no cargo, crew 22; Spanish steamship *Saturnina*, general cargo, crew 36, bound for a port in the United States, via Cuban ports; Cuban steamship *Curityba*, bound for New York, crew 45, 34 passengers, general cargo, and Norwegian steamship *Lom*, bound for Galveston, Tex., no cargo, 27 crew. All vessels, crews, and passengers inspected.

No quarantinable disease has been reported during the week.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine against arrivals from Grenada and the Grenadines replaced by medical inspection.

The following is received from Minister Swenson, at Copenhagen, under date of May 20:

The Government of the Danish West Indies has raised the quaran-